

Goal

- Participants will receive an overview of the fundamental requirements for means of egress as established in the 2021 International Building Code® (IBC®).
- Upon completion of this course, participants will be able to apply provisions of the 2021 IBC specifically related to the design, plan review and inspection of the means of egress system in commercial buildings.



2021 IBC Means of Egress

2

Objectives

- List and describe each of the three parts of a means of egress.
- Calculate the occupant load and determine the required means of egress capacity for rooms, stories and buildings.
- Determine the required number of exit access doorways and exits for rooms, stories and buildings.



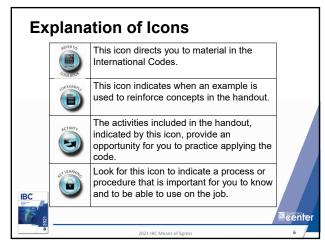
121 IBC Means of Egress

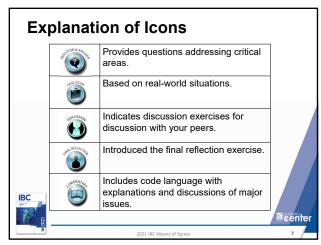
.

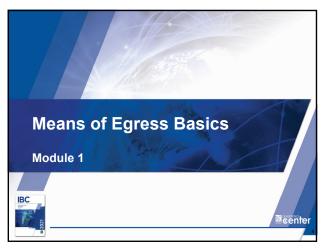
Objectives Determine the requirements for arrangement of the means of egress elements, including: Location of exit access doorways and exits. Exit access travel distances. Common paths of egress travel. Any egress through adjoining spaces. Determine the requirements for means of egress components including corridors, stairways, exit passageways and horizontal exits.

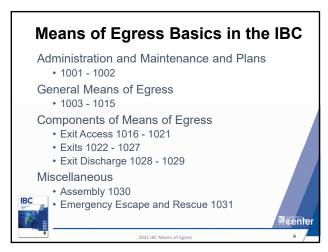
4

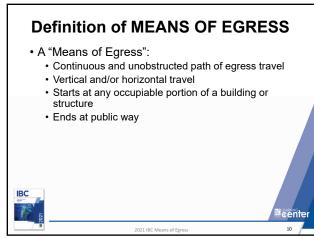
5

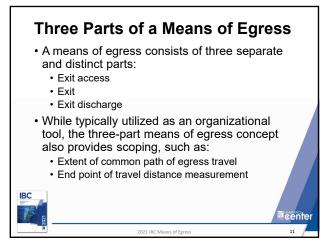




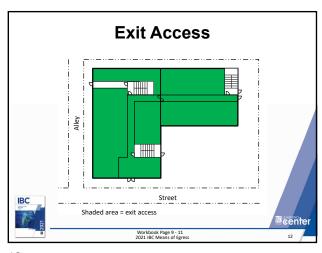


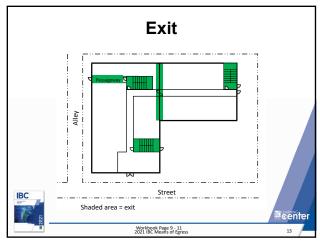


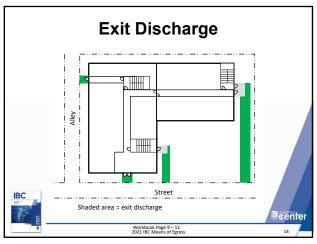




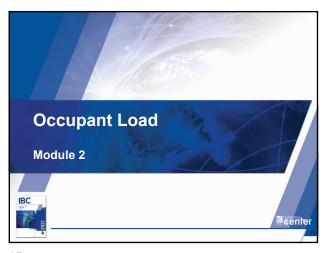
11







14



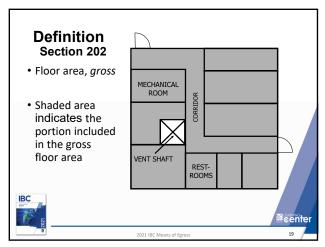
Occupant Load (OL) Section 1004 • Occupant load is used throughout the IBC to determine the application of a provision, particularly when addressing: • Means of egress • Fire protection features • Occupancy classification • Plumbing fixture count • Occupant load is determined based on: • Fixed seating conditions, or • Conditions where fixed seating is not provided.

16

Occupant Load (OL) Section 1004 • In areas with fixed seating—OL is based on seating capacity. Section 1004.6 • For areas having fixed seating without dividing arms, such as benches and pews, occupant load to be based on one person for each 18 inches of seating length • For seating in booths, occupant load to be based on one person for each 24 inches of booth seat length • Measurement to be taken at backrest of booth

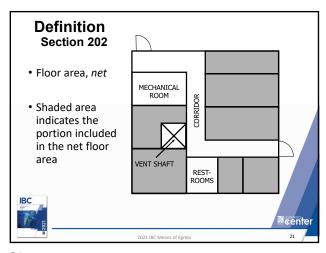
17

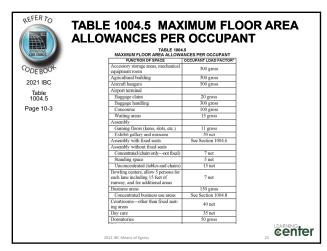
Occupant Load (OL) Section 1004 In areas without fixed seating—OL computed at the rate of one occupant per unit of area. Section 1004.5 Table 1004.5 identifies maximum floor area allowances per occupant for areas without fixed seating. The determination of occupant load is based upon: Gross floor area, or Net floor area





20





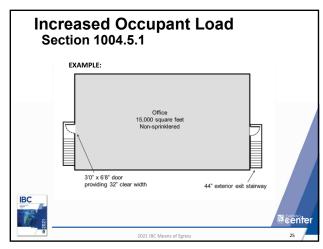
REFERTO	TABLE 1004.5 MA ALLOWANCES PE		
CODE COUNCIE	Educational		
	Classroom area	20 net	
CODEBOOK	Shops and other vocational room area		
ODEBOO	Exercise rooms	50 gross	
2021 IBC	Group H-5 fabrication and manufac- turing areas	200 gross	
Table	Industrial areas	100 gross	
1004.5	Institutional areas		
	Inpatient treatment areas	240 gross	1
Page 10-3	Outpatient areas	100 gross	1
_	Sleeping areas	120 gross	
	Kitchens, commercial	200 gross	
	Library		
	Reading rooms	50 net	
	Stack area	100 gross	
	Locker rooms	50 gross	
	Mall buildings—covered and open	See Section 402.8.2	
	Mercantile	60 gross	
	Storage, stock, shipping areas	300 gross	
	Parking garages	200 gross	
	Residential	200 gross	
	Skating rinks, swimming pools		
	Rink and pool	50 gross	
	Decks	15 gross	
	Stages and platforms	15 net	1
	Warehouses	500 gross	
	For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 square foot =	0.0929 m²	•
	a. Floor area in square feet per occupant.		
	2021 IBC Means of Egress		center ^{LEARNING}

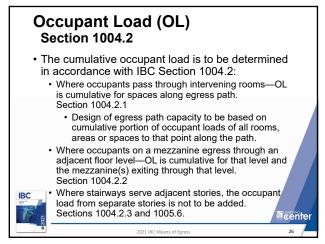
23

Occupant Load (OL) Section 1004.5, Exception; 1004.5.1

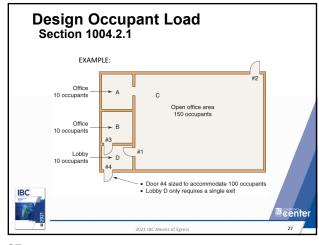
- The occupant load as calculated based on Table 1004.5 may be decreased or increased to better represent the maximum anticipated number of occupants.
 - · Reduction in calculated occupied load permitted where:
 - Approved by building official, and
 - Actual number of occupants can be determined.
 - · Increase in calculated occupant load permitted where:
 - · All code requirements met based on modified number, and
 - · Occupant load does not exceed one occupant per 7 net square feet, and
 - Approved aisle, seating or fixed equipment diagram submitted when required by building official.

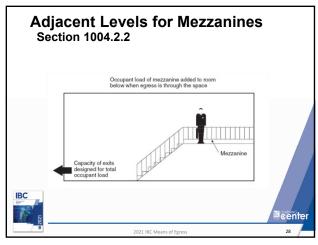
- qu	~,	 enter

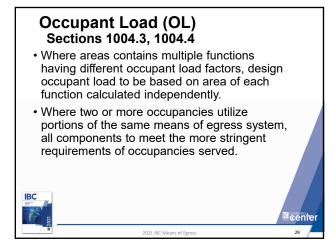




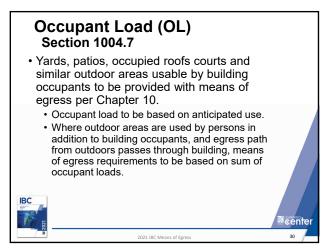
26

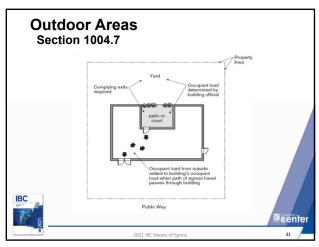


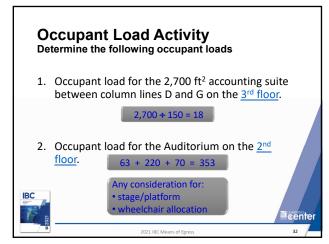




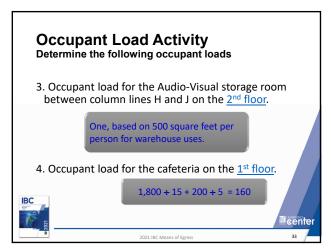
29

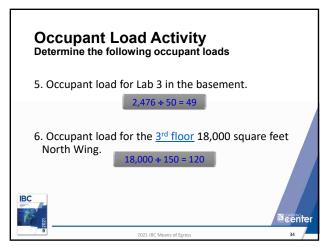


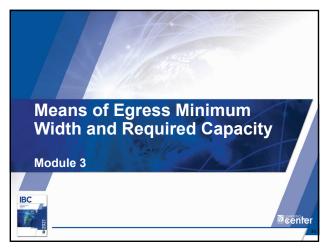




32







35

Minimum Width vs. Required Capacity Section 1005 • All portions of means of egress to be sized per Section 1005, except: • Aisles and aisle accessways in assembly rooms and spaces complying with Section 1030. • Minimum size of egress system to be based upon the greater of: • Component width (minimum width), and • Calculated width (required capacity)

37

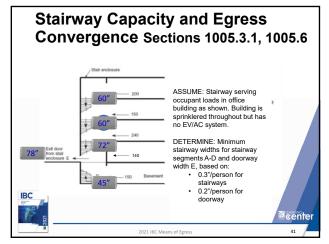
Required Egress Capacity: Other Than Stairways Section 1005.3.2 • Required capacity of all egress components other than stairways, including doors, ramps, aisles and corridors: • Occupant load served multiplied by 0.2" • For other than Group H and I-2, the required capacity is occupant load served multiplied by 0.15" IF • Building is equipped with an emergency voice/alarm communication system and • Building is equipped with an automatic fire sprinkler system (NFPA 13 or 13R)

38

Required Egress Capacity: Stairways Section 1005.3.1 • Required capacity for stairways only: • Occupant load served multiplied by 0.3" • For other than Group H and I-2, the minimum width is occupant load served multiplied by 0.2" IF • Building is equipped with an emergency voice/alarm communication system and • Building is equipped with an automatic fire sprinkler system (NFPA 13 or 13R)

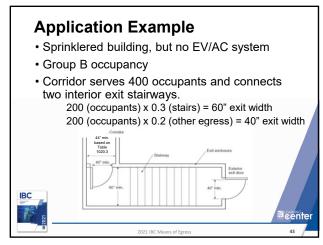
Stairway Capacity and Egress Convergence Sections 1005.3.1, 1005.6 • Required capacity for the egress stairway shall be determined based solely on the occupant load of the adjacent story served by the stairway • Where egress from stories above and below converge at an intermediate level, the capacity from point of convergence to be ≥ sum of the stairway capacities for two adjacent stories

40



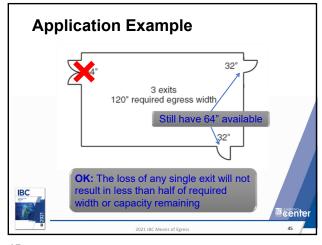
41

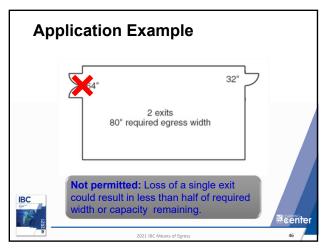
Required Egress Width and Capacity Continuity Section 1005.4 • Minimum width or required capacity required from any story shall not be reduced along the path of egress travel until arrival at the public way.

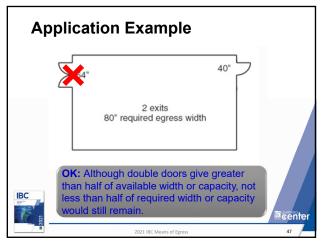


Distribution of Minimum Width and Required Capacity Section 1005.5 • Multiple means of egress shall be sized such that the loss of any one means of egress will not reduce the available capacity or width to less than 50 percent of the required capacity or width.

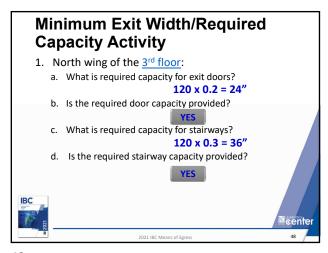
44

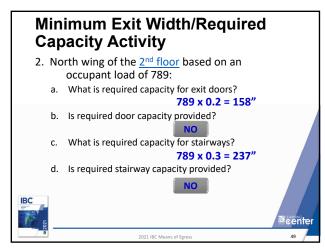


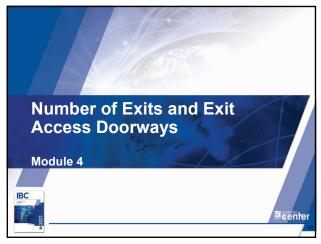




47



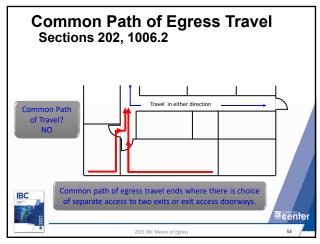




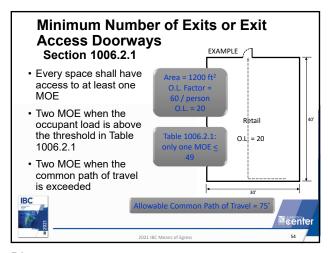
50

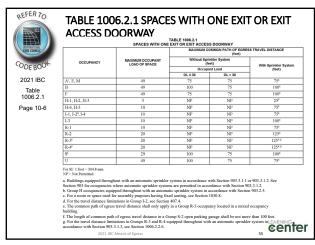
Common Path of Egress Travel Sections 202, 1006.2 • COMMON PATH OF EGRESS TRAVEL. That portion of the exit access travel distance measured from the most remote point within a story to that point where the occupants have separate and distinct access to two exits or exit access doorways.

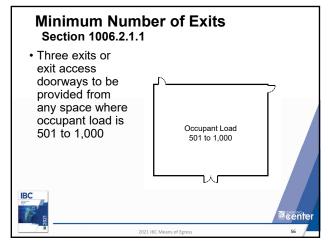
52



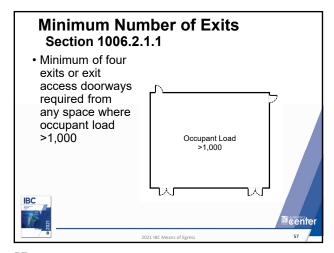
53





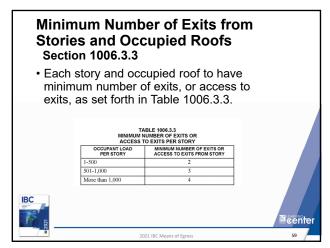


56

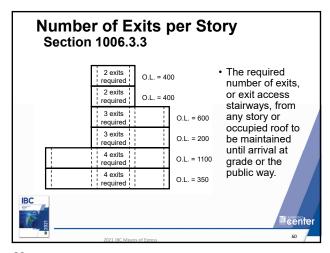


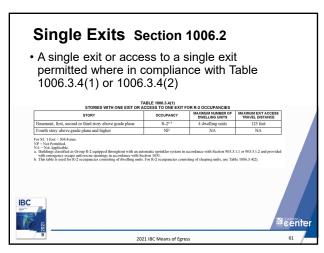
Egress from Stories and Occupied Roofs Section 1006.3.2 • With exceptions, the path of egress travel to an exit shall not pass through more than one adjacent story. The path of egress travel to an exit shall pass through no more than one adjacent story. The path of egress travel to an exit shall pass through no more than one adjacent story. Occupants of top story require access to two exits. Access to the require disct can be: Occupants of top story require access to two exits. Access to the required exits can be: Occupants of top story require access to two exits. Access to the required exits can be: Occupants of top story require access to two exits. Access to the required exits can be: Occupants of top story require access to two exits. Access to the required exits can be: Occupants of top story require access to two exits. Access to the required exits can be: Occupants of top story require access to two exits. Access to the required exits can be: Occupants of top story require access to two exits. Access to two exits and access to two exits. Access to two exits and access to two exits. Access to two exits and access to exit and access to e

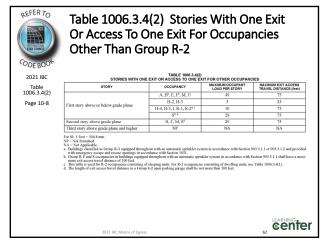
58



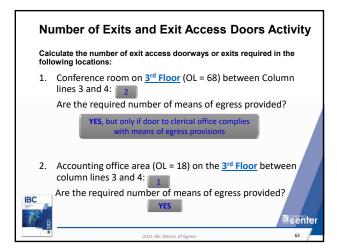
59

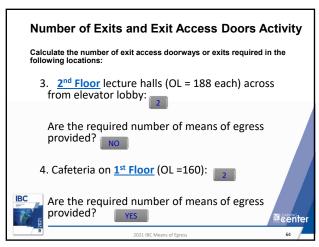


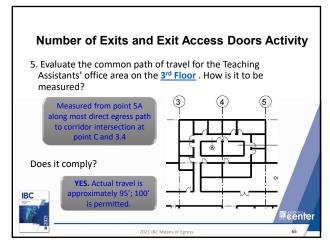




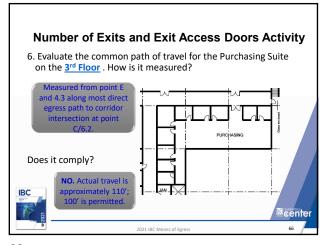
62

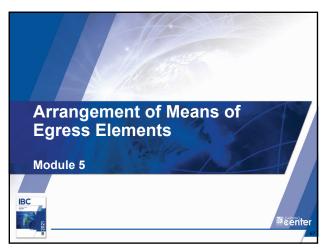






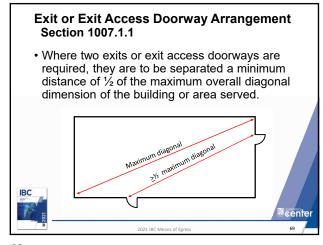
65

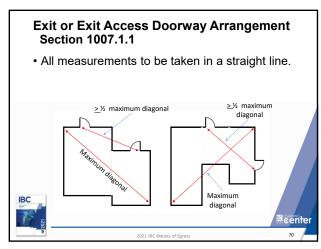


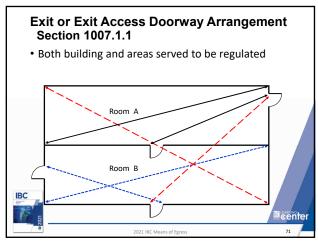


Once the egress capacity and number of required egress elements is determined, the following provisions must be addressed: Separation of multiple exits and/or exit access doorways. Section 1007 Means of egress travel through intervening spaces. Section 1016.2 Exit access travel distance limitations. Section 1017 Dead-end corridor conditions. Section 1020.5

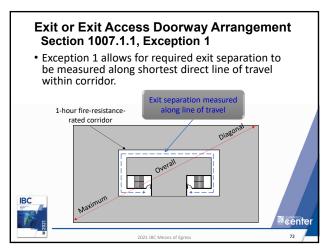
68

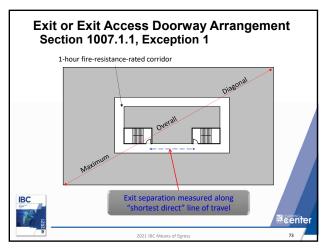


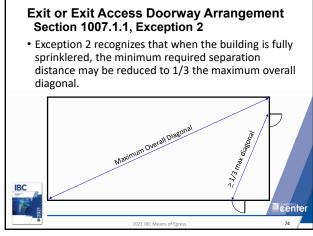




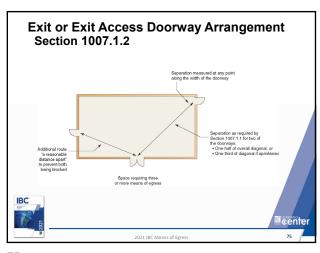
71

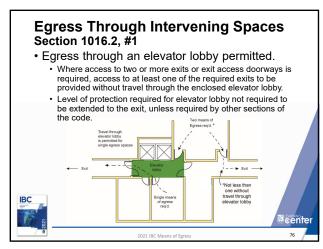


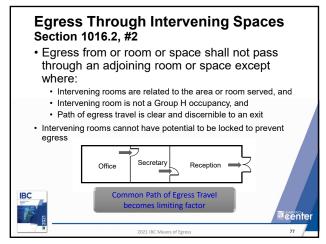




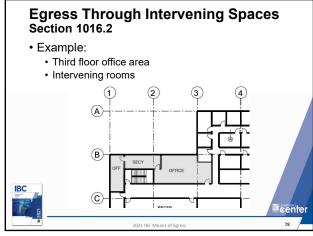
74

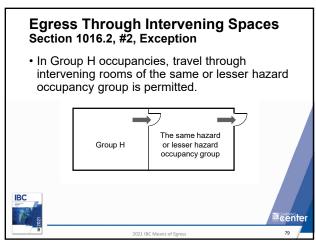


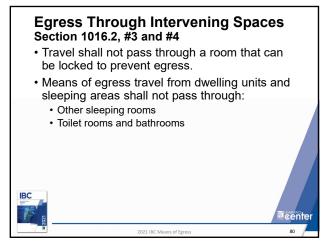




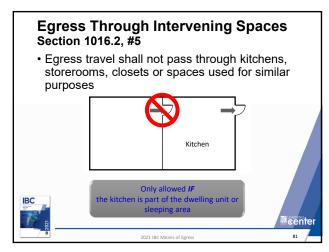
77

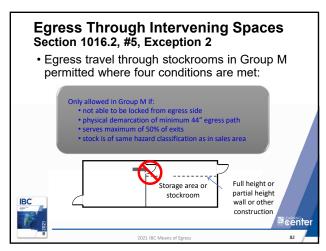






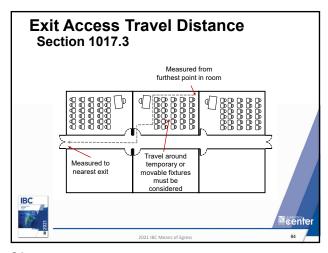
80

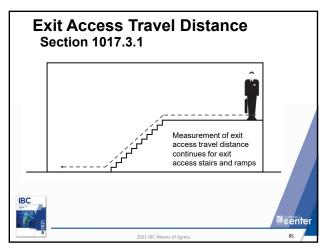


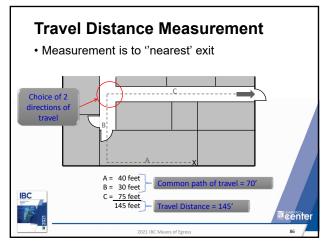


Exit Access Travel Distance Section 1017.3 • Travel distance is limited within the exit access portion of the means of egress. • Travel distance is measured: • From the most remote point of each room, area or space • Along a natural unobstructed path of vertical and horizontal egress travel • To the entrance of an exit. • Where two or more exits are required, travel limits are based on the nearest exit.

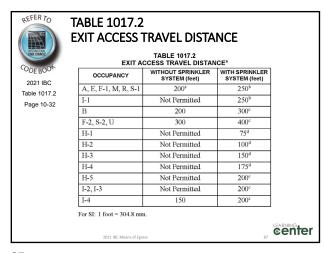
83



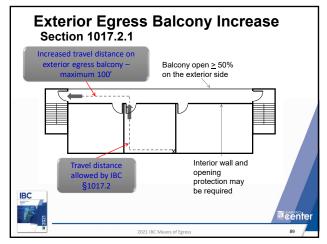




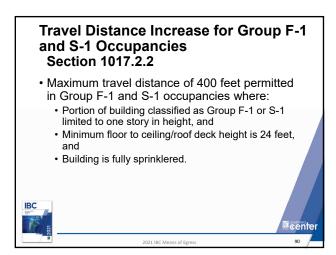
86

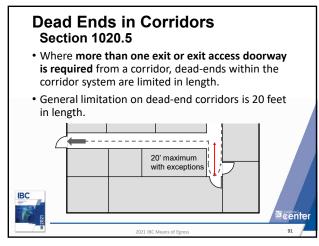






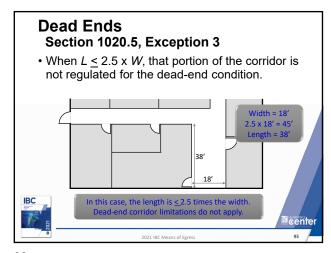
89



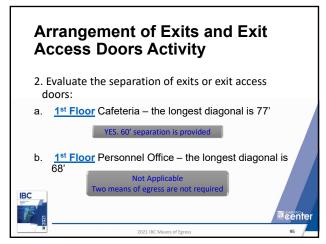


Dead Ends in Corridors Section 1020.5, Exceptions Where building is fully sprinklered (NFPA 13 system only), maximum dead conditions of 50 feet are permitted in Group B, E, F, I-1, M, R-1, R-2, S and U occupancies Maximum of 50 feet permitted in Group I-3 occupancies classified as Condition 2, 3 or 4 Maximum of 30 feet permitted in Group I-2, Condition 2 occupancies where dead-end corridors do not serve patient rooms or patient treatment spaces Unlimited length permitted where the length of the dead-end corridor is less than 2.5 times the least width of the dead-end corridor.

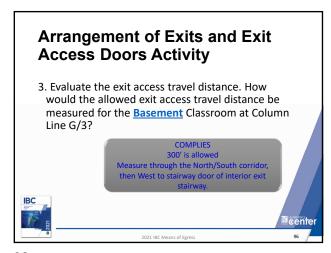
92

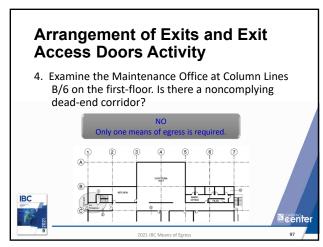


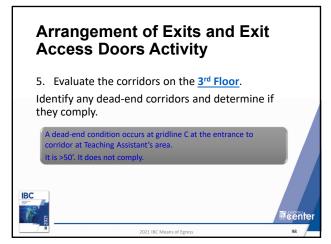




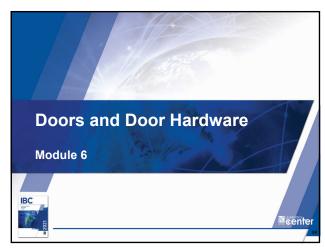
95

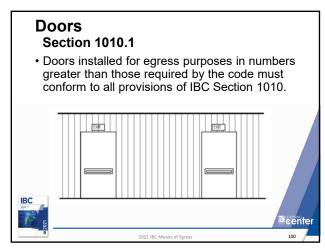






98





Doors Section 1010.1 • Egress doors must be really distinguishable from the adjacent construction and finishes • Mirrors and similar reflecting materials are not to be used on egress doors. • Egress doors must not be concealed by curtains, decorations or similar materials.

101



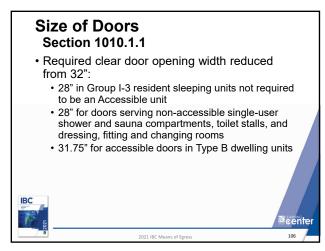


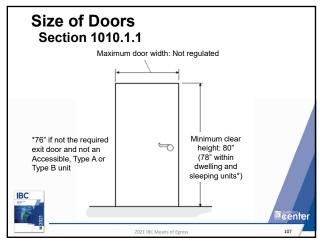
Size of Doors Section 1010.1.1 • Door openings to provide required capacity for occupant load served, but in no case shall the clear door opening be less than 32 inches in width. • Width of swinging doors to be measured between the face of the door and the stop, with the door open 90 degrees. Minimum width for required egress doors: 32" (813 mm) Egress width at doors is measured as clear width center

104

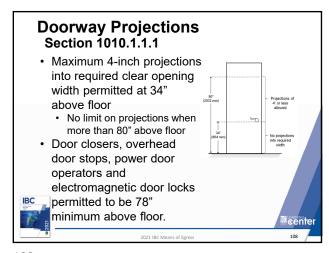
Size of Doors Section 1010.1.1 Minimum clear door opening width not regulated: Non-egress doors in Groups R-2 and R-3 Doors to storage closets less than 10 square feet in area Complying revolving doors Complying power-operated doors Interior doors in a dwelling unit or sleeping unit that is not required to be an Accessible, Type A or Type B unit (applicable to only Group I-1, R-2, R-3 and R-4 occupancies)

■ 20ZI





107



Door Swing Section 1010.1.2 • Egress doors shall be of a side-hinged swinging, pivoted or balanced door type, except for: • Private garages and office, factory and storage areas with an occupant load ≤ 10 • Group I-3 occupancies used as a place of detention • Critical and intensive care patient rooms within suites of health care facilities • Doors within or serving individual dwelling units of Groups R-2 and R-3

109

Door Swing (cont.) Section 1010.1.2 • Egress doors shall be of a side-hinged swinging, pivoted or balanced door type, except for: • In other than Group H, complying revolving doors • In other than Group H, complying special purpose horizontal sliding, accordion and folding doors • Complying power-operated doors • Bathroom doors within sleeping unit in Group R-1 occupancies • In other than Group H, manually operated, horizontal sliding doors from spaces with an occupant load ≤ 10

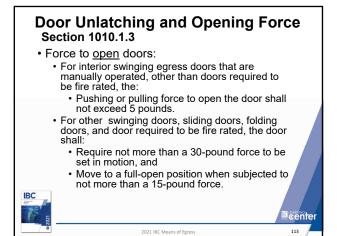
center

110

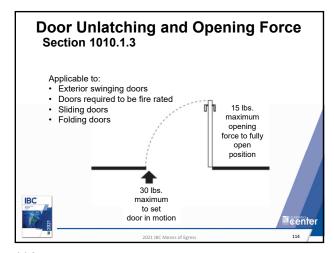
Door Swing Section 1010.1.2.1 • Pivot and side-hinged doors must swing in the direction of exit travel where serving a room or area containing: • an occupant load of 50 or more, or • a Group H occupancy. Direction of exit travel

Door Unlatching and Opening Force Section 1010.1.3 • Force to unlatch doors where door hardware operates by: • Push or pull: The operational force to unlatch the door shall not exceed 15 pounds. • Rotation: The operation force to unlatch the door shall not exceed 28 inch-pounds.

112



113



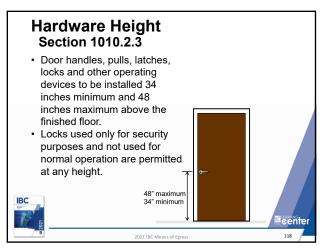
Door Operations Section 1010.2 • A fundamental requirement for egress doors mandates that such doors shall be "readily openable from the egress side without the use of a key or special knowledge or effort." • This provision is one of the most commonly applied "performance" provisions in the IBC. • This requirement is selectively modified based on specific conditions as established in Section 1010.2.

115

Unlatching of Egress Doors Section 1010.2.1 The unlatching of any door for egress to require a maximum of one motion in a single linear or rotational direction to release all latching and all locking devices. Exceptions for: Places of detention or restraint Locations where manually operated bolt locks are permitted Doors with automatic flush bolts as permitted Doors from Group R individual units as permitted

116

Accessible Door Hardware Section 1010.2.2 • The operation of devices on those doors required to be accessible shall not require: • Tight grasping • Tight pinching • Twisting of the wrist • Includes door handles, pulls, latches, locks and other operating devices.



Permissible Locks and Latches Section 1010.2.4, #1, #4, #7, #9, #10 Locks and latches are permitted to prevent the operation of doors in the following situations: Places of detention or restraint Where doors are used in pairs, inactive leaves having automatic flush bolts Doors serving roofs not intended to be occupied Doors to balconies, decks or other exterior spaces: Serving individual dwelling or sleeping units, or No more than 250 square feet and serving a private office space

119

Permissible Locks and Latches Section 1010.2.4, #2 In Group I-1, Condition 2 and Group I-2 occupancies where clinical needs of care recipients require containment, or where such persons pose a security threat, locks and latches are permitted to prevent door operation where: All clinical staff can readily unlock doors at all times, and All such locks are keyed to keys carried by clinical staff at all times, or clinical staff have codes or other means necessary to operate the locks at all times.

Permissible Locks and Latches Section 1010.2.4, #8

- Where occupants must egress from an exterior space through the building, exit access doors permitted to equipped with an approved locking
 - Applicable to enclosed courtyards, occupied roofs, decks and other exterior areas
 - Not applicable to egress courts
- Six conditions must be met in order for the locking devices to be permitted:





121

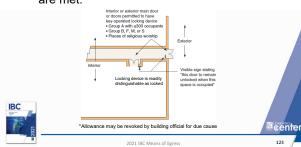
Permissible Locks and Latches Section 1010.2.4, #8

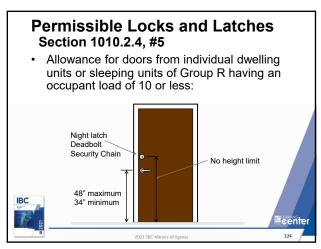
- · The conditions include:
 - Maximum occupant load posted per Section 1004.9 inside building adjacent to all exit access doorways
 - Weatherproof telephone or two-way communication system installed on exterior side adjacent to at least one required exit access door
 - Locking device to be key-operated and readily distinguishable as locked
 - Minimum 5 square-foot clear window or glazed door opening provided at each exit access door
 - Signage posted on interior at each locked door stating "THIS DOOR TO REMAIN UNLOCKED WHEN THE OUTDOOR AREA IS OCCUPIED'
 - Occupant load of exterior area limited to 300

122

Permissible Locks and Latches Section 1010.2.4, #3

Main door or doors are permitted to be equipped with key-operated locking devices from the egress side where three conditions are met:

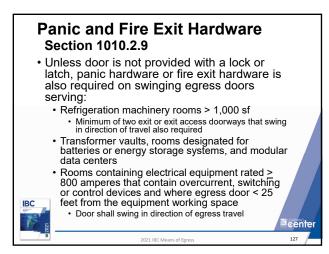


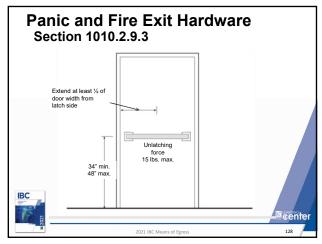


Bolt Locks Section 1010.2.5 · Manually operated surface-mounted bolts and manually operated flush bolts are prohibited. · Exceptions: · Doors in individual dwelling units or sleeping units that are not required for egress • The "inactive" leaf of a pair of doors that serve a storage or equipment room • In Groups B, F or S with an occupant load < 50, the "inactive" leaf in a pair of doors . The "inactive" leaf of a pair of doors in Groups B, F or S which are fully sprinklered • The "inactive" leaf serving patient care rooms in Group I-2 occupancies center

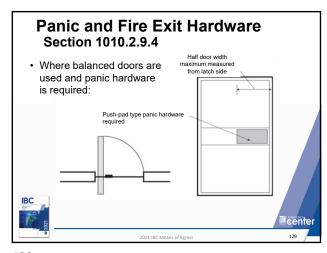
125

Panic and Fire Exit Hardware Section 1010.2.9 • Unless door is not provided with a lock or latch, panic hardware or fire exit hardware is required on swinging doors serving: • Group H occupancies • Group A occupancies with an occupant load of ≥ 50, except: • Main exit when the OL < 300, or it is a place of worship, per Section 1010.2.4, #3 • Doors permitted to be electrically locked per Section 1010.2.11 or 1010.2.12 • Exit access doors serving occupied exterior areas in accordance with Section 1010.2.4, #8 • Courtrooms in compliance with Section 1010.2.13, #3 • Group E occupancies with an occupant load of ≥ 50, except: • Doors permitted to be electrically locked per Section 1010.2.11 or 1010.2.12





128



Door Hardware Release of Electrically Locked Egress Doors Section 1010.2.11 • Hardware release of electric locking systems permitted on egress doors in all occupancies other than Group H • Door hardware must: • Be readily operable under all building lighting conditions • Be capable of being operated by one hand • Immediately release the lock upon activation • Automatically unlock upon power loss • Release by the panic hardware or fire exit hardware where such hardware is required • Be listed in accordance with UL 294

130

Locked Egress Doors Section 1010.2.12 Sensor release of electric locking system permitted on egress doors in all occupancies other than Group H Sensor release of electronically locked egress doors shall have the following components: A sensor on the egress side. A manual unlocking device located 40"- 48" above the floor and within 5' of the secured doors. Ready access shall be provided to the manual unlocking device and the device shall be clearly identified

center

by a sign that reads "PUSH TO EXIT."

2021 IBC Means of Egress

131

Sensor Release of Electrically Locked Egress Doors Section 1010.2.12 • Access-controlled egress doors must UNLOCK when any of the following occurs: • A signal from the motion sensor • Loss of power to the motion sensor • Loss of power to the locking mechanism • Use of the manual unlocking device; doors shall remain unlocked for a minimum of 30 seconds • Activation of the building fire alarm system, if provided • Activation of the building automatic sprinkler or fire detection system, if provided

Delayed Egress Section 1010.2.13 Delayed egress locking systems are permitted to be installed on doors serving the following occupancies: Group B, F, I, M R, S and U occupancies Group E classrooms with occupant load < 50 Group A-3 and B courtrooms in sprinklered buildings (not permitted on main exit or exit access doorway) Buildings shall be equipped with an: Automatic sprinkler system, or Automatic smoke or heat detection system.

133

• 30 seconds when approved by building official

center

134

Delayed Egress Locking Systems Section 1010.2.13.1 • Egress path from any point shall not pass through more than one delayed egress locking system. • Maximum of two such systems permitted under special conditions in Group I occupancies • In other than Group I occupancies, sign to be provided on door, above and within 12 inches of door exit hardware. • Emergency lighting to be provided on egress side of door • Locking system to be listed per UL 294.



Controlled Egress Doors in Group I-1 and I-2 Section 1010.2.14

- Electric locking systems permitted to be locked in means of egress in Group I-1 and I-2 occupancies where clinical needs of persons receiving care require their containment.
- · Building required to be:
 - Sprinklered per NFPA 13, or
 - Provided with an approved automatic smoke detection system



2021 IBC Means of Egress

137

137

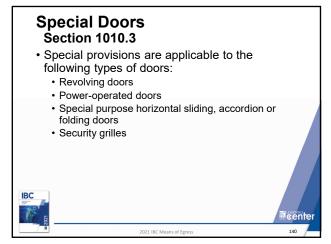
Controlled Egress Doors in Group I-1 and I-2 Section 1010.2.14

- · Doors must operate as follows:
 - Door operating procedures shall be described and approved as part of the emergency planning and preparedness required by IFC
 - Clinical staff shall have the keys, codes or other means necessary to operate the locking devices
 - Emergency lighting shall be provided at the doors where the special locking arrangements are located
 - Door locking system units are listed in accordance with UL 294

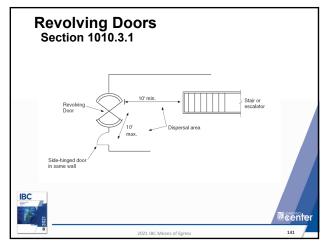


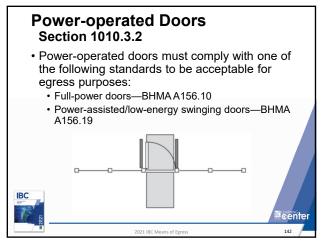
center

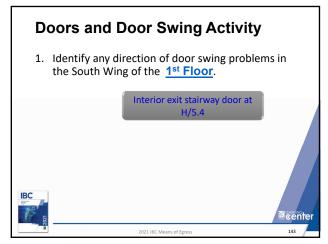
Controlled Egress Doors in Group I-1 and I-2 Section 1010.2.14	
The following requirements also apply, except to:	
 Areas occupied by persons who require restraint or containment in a psychiatric or cognitive treatment area Areas where a listed erress control system is used to 	
Areas where a listed egress control system is used to reduce the risk of child abduction from nursery and obstetric areas of a Group I-2 hospital	
 Doors to unlock upon actuation of sprinkler system or smoke detection system Door to unlock on loss of power controlling lock 	
Locking system capable of being unlocked by switch located at fire command center, a nursing station, or other approved location	
Building occupant not required to pass through more than one door equipped with such lock Corrections	ຳter
2021 IBC Means of Egress 139	



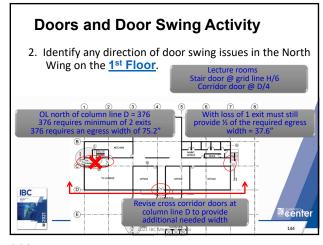
140

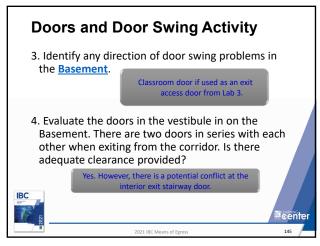


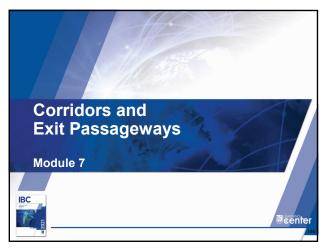




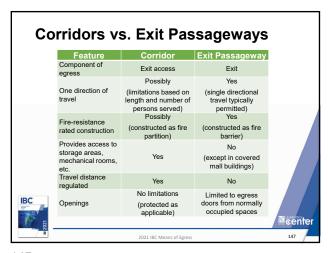
143

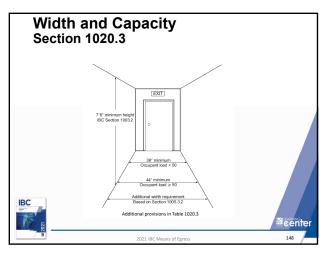


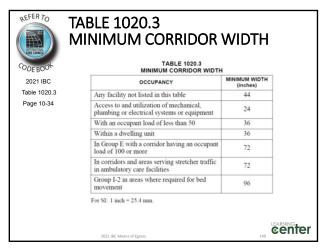




146

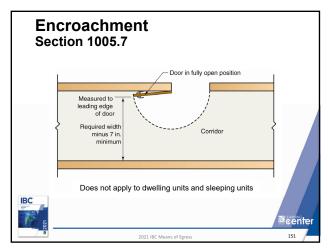


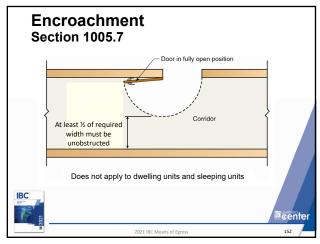




149

Encroachment Section 1005.7 Doors, when fully opened, shall not reduce the required means of egress width by more than 7". Doors in any position shall not reduce the required width by more than one-half. Exception: The restrictions on a door swing shall not apply to doors within individual dwelling units and sleeping units of Groups R-2 and R-3. Other nonstructural projections such as trim and similar decorative features shall be permitted to project into required width a maximum of 1½" on each side.



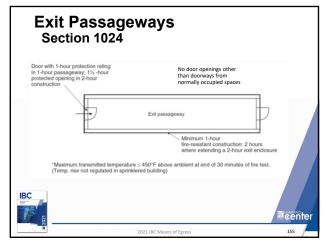


152



Exit Passageways Section 1024 • Exit passageways to be only used for: • Means of egress • Circulation path • Minimum capacity of exit passageways based on Section 1005.1, with minimum width not less that 44 inches (36 inches permitted when serving < 50 occupants) • Exit passageways to be constructed with minimum 1-hour fire barriers, horizontal assemblies, or both. • Minimum 2-hour rating required when exit passageway used as an extension of a 2-hour interior exit stairway.

154

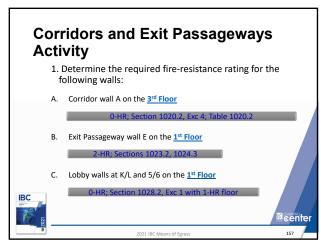


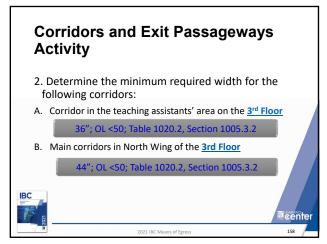
155

Exit Passageways Section 1024

- Equipment and ductwork for exit passageway ventilation must be independent of other building ventilation systems, and:
 - Be located at the building's exterior and directly connect to the enclosure by ductwork in complying shafts, or
 - When located within the enclosure, receive intake air taken directly from the outdoors and exhaust air directly to the outside, or utilize ducts within complying shafts, or
 - When located within the building, be separated from the remainder of the building, including other mechanical equipment, through the use of complying shafts.

center 156



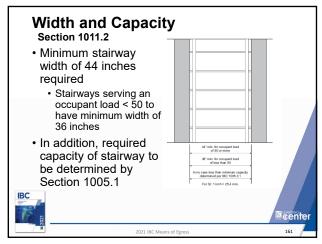


158

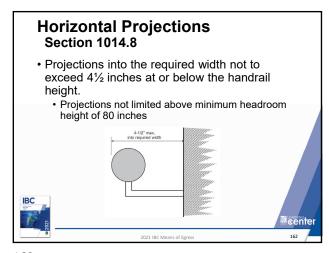


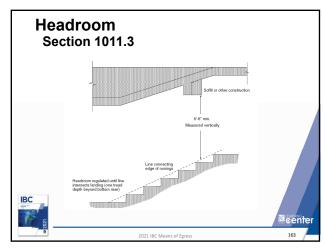
Stairways Sections 202 and 1011.1 • Stair. A change in elevation, consisting of one or more risers. • Stairway. One or more flights of stairs, either exterior or interior, with the necessary landings and platforms connecting them, to form a continuous and uninterrupted passage from one level to another. • All stairways that serve occupied portions of a building must comply with stairway provisions in Section 1011

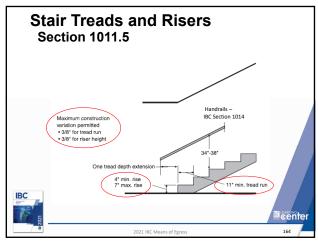
160



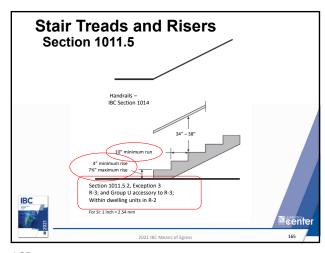
161





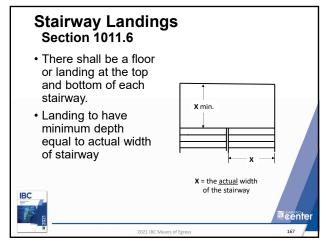


164

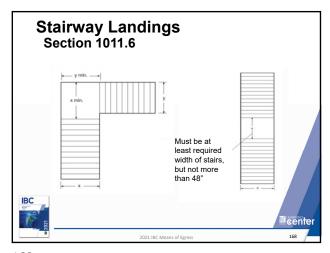


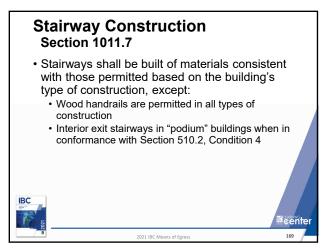
Dimensional Uniformity Section 1011.5.4 • Stair treads and risers to be of uniform size and shape. • Tolerance of 3/8 inch permitted within any flight of stairs between: • Largest and smallest riser height, and • Largest and smallest tread depth.

166



167





Stairway Construction Sections 1011.7.1, 1011.7.2

- Walking surfaces of treads and landings may be sloped a maximum of 1:48 (2%).
 - Outdoor stairways and landings to be designed such that water will not accumulate on walking surfaces
- Treads and landing to have a solid surface, except:
 - Openings of a size not to permit passage of ½" diameter sphere permitted. Elongated openings place so long dimension is perpendicular to direction of travel.
 - Passage of up to a 1 1/8" sphere permitted in Groups F, H and S, other than parking structures accessible to the public.

2021 IBC Means of Egress

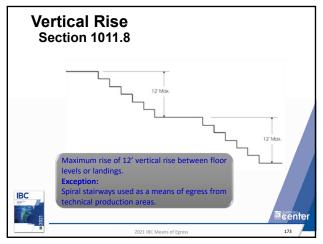
center

170

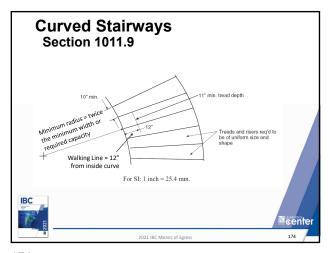
Enclosures Under Interior Stairways Section 1011.7.3 • Walls and soffits within enclosed usable spaces under stairways to be protected 1-hour, or 2 hours for a 2-hour interior exit stairway. • Only ½" gypsum board protection required within individual dwelling units of Groups R-2 and R-3

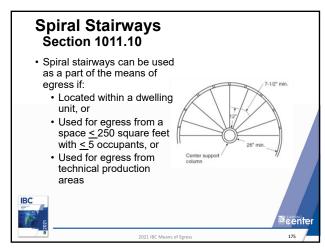
Enclosures Under Exterior Stairways Section 1011.7.4 • Usable space under exterior exit stairways is to be completely enclosed in minimum 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction. • The open space under exterior stairways shall not be used for any purpose.

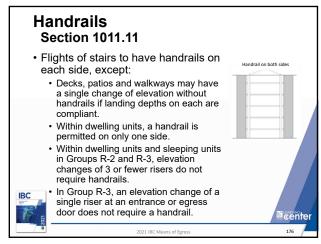
172



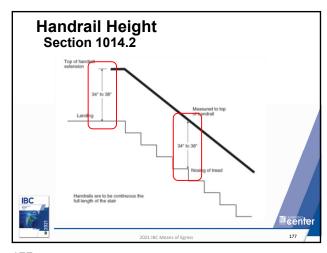
173

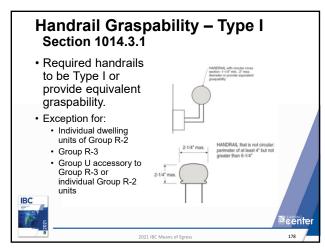


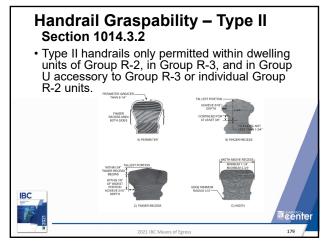




176

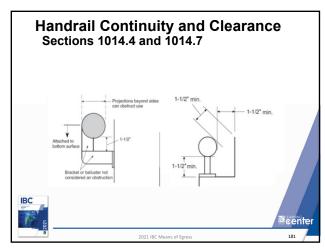


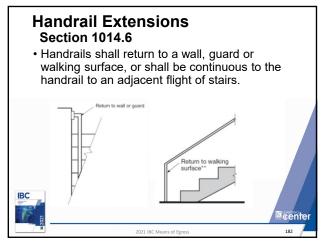




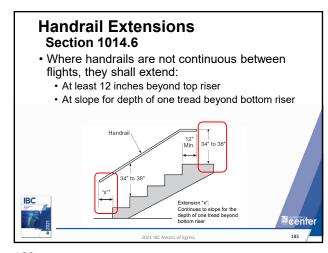
179

Handrail Continuity and Clearance Sections 1014.4 and 1014.7 • Handrail gripping surfaces to be continuous without interruption by newel points or other obstructions • Handrail or balusters attached to bottom of handrail are not considered obstructions if no projections beyond handrail width within 1½ inches of bottom of handrail. • Clear space between handrail and a wall or other surface to be at least 1½ inches.





182



Intermediate Handrails Section 1014.9 • Intermediate handrails to be located such that all portions of stairway's required capacity are within 30 inches of a handrail. • On monumental stair, handrails to be located along the most direct path of egress travel. BC 2021 IBC Means of Egress 184

184

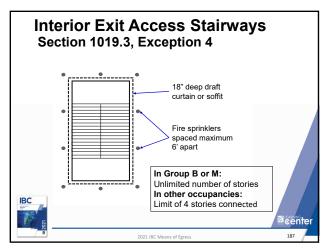
Exit Access Stairways Section 1019.3 Exit access stairways that serve floor levels within a single story, such as mezzanines, are not required to be enclosed. Exit access stairways between stories in Groups I-2 and I-3 to be enclosed by a shaft enclosure.

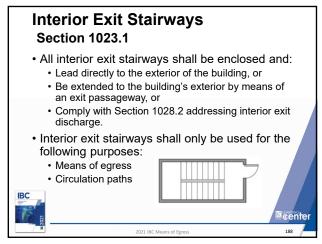
185

Exit Access Stairways Section 1019.3 In other than Group I-2 and I-3 occupancies, exit access stairways shall also be enclosed, except: When serving or atmospherically communicating between two stories (such interconnected stories shall not be open to other stories) When connecting ≤ 4 stories within an individual dwelling unit or sleeping unit in a Group R-1, R-2 or R-3 occupancy

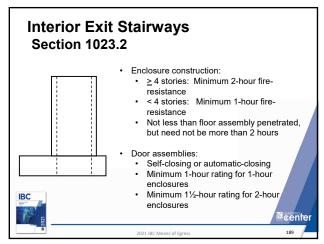
- Within an atrium or open parking garage
 Between the balcony, gallery or press box and an assembly floor
 In sprinklered buildings where openings are
- In sprinklered buildings where openings are protected by draft curtains and closely-spaced sprinklers per Exception 4.

M	ce	/ nto
	186	- /





188



Interior Exit Stairway Openings Section 1023.4 Opening protectives to comply with Section 716. • Other than exterior openings permitted to be unprotected, openings in interior exit stairways limited to: • Egress doors into the enclosure from normally occupied spaces, and • Egress from the enclosure. · Elevators shall not open into interior exit stairways.

190

Interior Exit Stairway Penetrations Section 1023.5 · Penetrations into or through interior exit stairways are prohibited except for the following: • Equipment and ductwork necessary for independent ventilation or pressurization · Fire protection systems • Two-way communication systems • Electrical raceway for fire department communication systems

• Electrical raceway serving the stairway (must terminate in a steel box ≤ 16 square inches) · Structural elements supporting the stairway

enclosure (such as beams or joists)

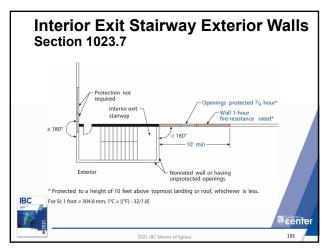
191

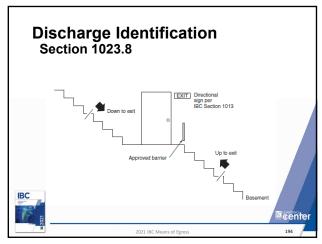
Interior Exit Stairway Ventilation Section 1023.6

- Equipment and ductwork for interior exit stairway ventilation must:
 - Be located at the building's exterior and directly connect to the enclosure by ductwork in complying shafts, or
 - When located within the enclosure, receive intake air taken directly from the outdoors and exhaust air directly to the outside, or utilize ducts within complying shafts, or
 - · When located within the building, be separated from the remainder of the building, including other mechanical equipment, through the use of complying shafts.

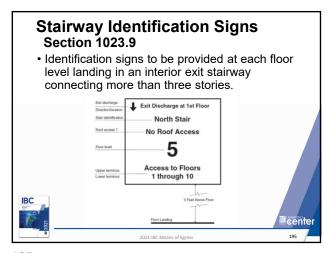
center

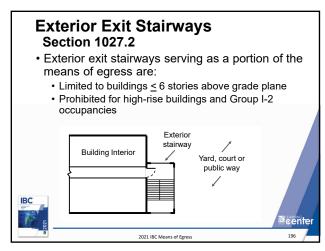
center

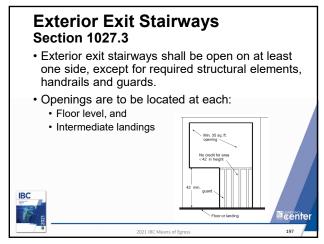




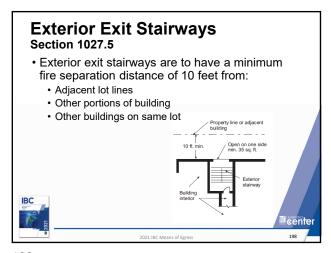
194

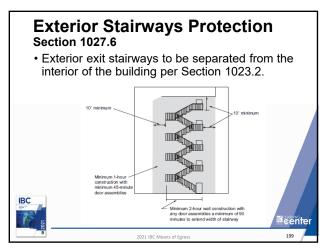


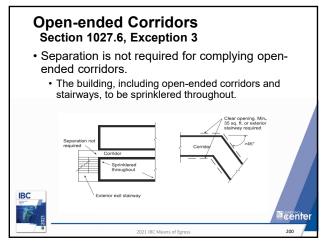




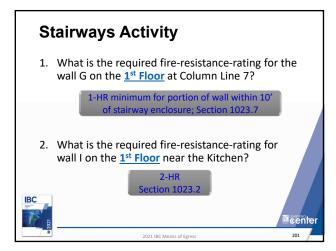
197

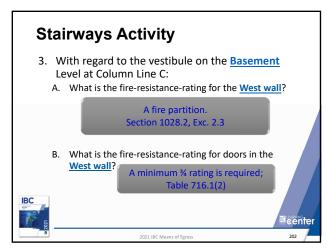


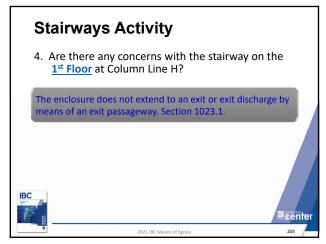




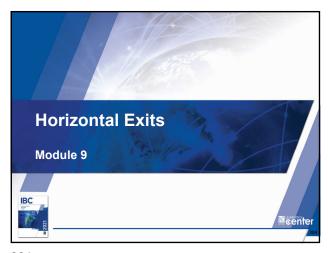
200





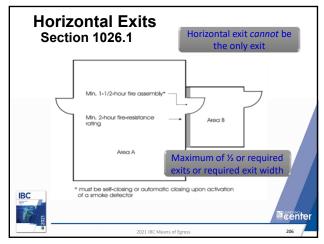


203



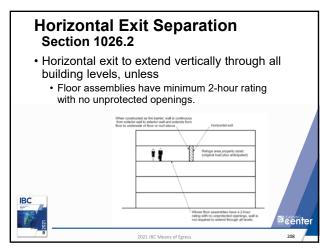
Horizontal Exits Sections 202, 1026.1 • A horizontal exit: • Consists of fire-resistance-rated construction and opening protectives • Is intended to compartmentalize portions of a building • Creates refuge areas that afford safety from fire and smoke from the area of fire origin. • Horizontal exits serve as "exits" in a means of egress system • In other than Group I-2 and I-3 occupancies, horizontal exits shall not serve as: • Only exit from a portion of a building, and • More than ½ of total number, width and capacity

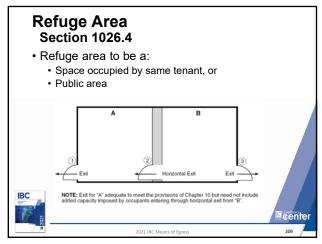
205



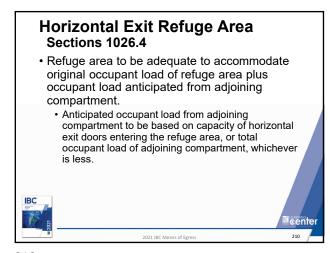
206

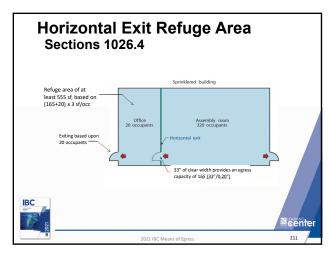
Horizontal Exit Separation Sections 1026.2 • Horizontal exit separation may be achieved by a: • Fire wall, or • Fire barrier, horizontal assembly or both • Minimum required fire-resistance rating of separation to be 2 hours. • Openings protected per Section 716. • Duct and transfer openings to be protected by both fire and smoke dampers. • Horizontal exit to be continuous from exterior wall





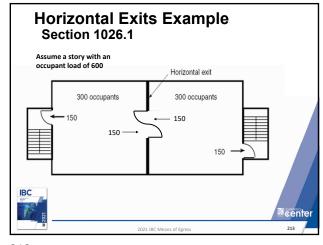
209

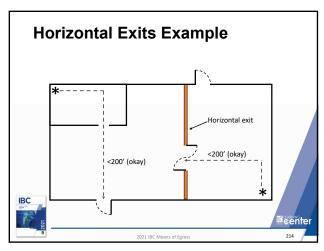


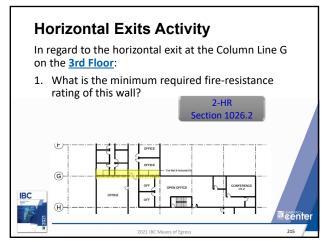


Refuge Area Capacity Sections 1026.4.1 • Capacity of refuge are to be computed based on "net" floor area allowance of 3 square feet for each occupant to be accommodated. · Where horizontal exit forms a smoke compartment in Group I-1, I-2 and I-3 occupancies, and in ambulatory care facilities, capacity addressed in Chapter 4.

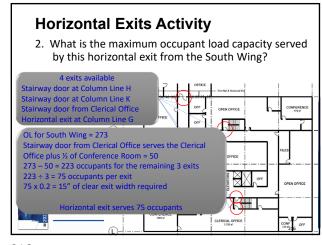
212

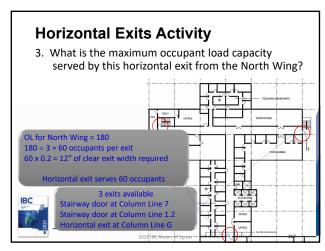


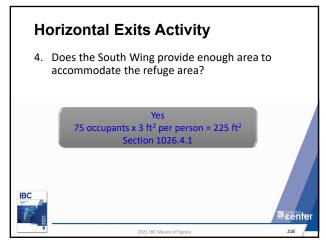




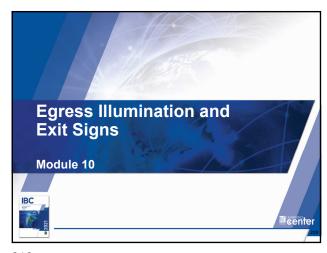
215







218

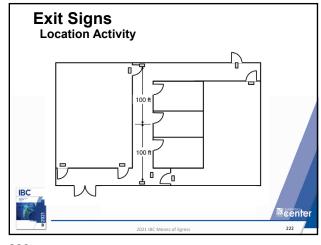


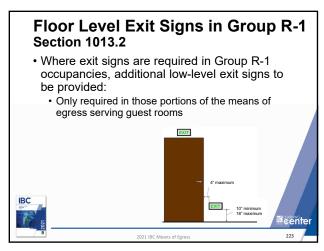
Exit Signs Section 1013.1 • Exits signs required: • At exit and exit access doors • Where necessary to clearly indicate direction of egress travel in cases where exit or path of travel not immediately visible to occupants • In addition, exit signage to be located: • At intervening means of egress doors within exits • In corridors and exit passageways such that every point is within 100 feet of the nearest visible sign • Reduced distance where required by listed viewing distance of sign

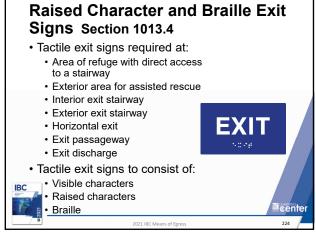
220



221

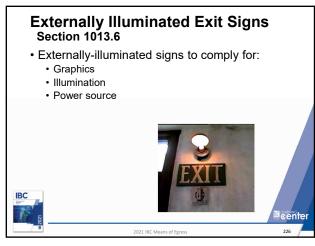






224





Externally Illuminated Exit Signs Section 1013.6 The word "EXIT" to be in high contrast with background and must be clearly discernable. Face of sign to be illuminated from an external source with minimum intensity of 5 footcandles. Illumination required for a minimum of 90 minutes after power loss.

227

Means of Egress Illumination Section 1008.2 • The means of egress serving a room or space to be illuminated at all times the room or space is occupied, except for: • Group U occupancies • Aisle accessways in Group A • Group R-1, R-2 and R-3 dwelling units and sleeping units • Group I sleeping units • Minimum illumination level to be at least: • One footcandle at walking surface • Ten footcandles along exit access stairways, exit stairways and their required landings

Emergency Power for Illumination Section 1008.3 • The power supply for means of egress illumination to be provided by the premises' electrical system. • In the event of power failure, an emergency electrical system shall automatically illuminate specified areas. • Emergency power to be provided for > 90 minutes by: · Storage batteries Unit equipment On-site generator

229

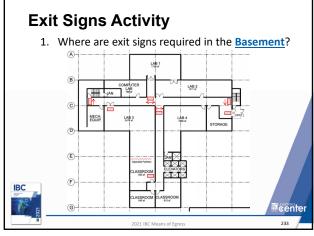
Emergency Power for Illumination Section 1008.3 · Where power failure occurs in rooms or spaces that require two or more exits or access to exits, the following areas to be automatically illuminated: Aisles Corridors · Exit access stairways and ramps

230

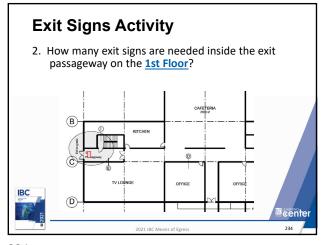
Emergency Power for Illumination Section 1008.3 • Where power failure occurs in buildings that require two or more exits or access to exits, the following areas to be automatically illuminated: · Interior exit access stairways and ramps · Interior exit stairways and ramps • Exterior exit stairways and ramps · Vestibules and other interior exit discharge areas • Exterior landings for exit doorways that lead directly to the exit discharge

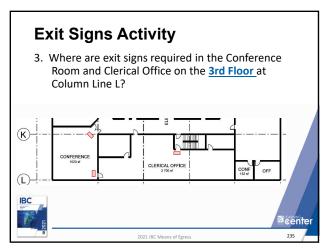
Emergency Power for Illumination Section 1008.3.5 • Emergency lighting facilities to provide: • Initial illumination providing an average of ≥ 1 footcandle • At least 0.1 footcandle at any point • A maximum-to-minimum uniformity ratio \leq 40 to 1. • Illumination levels permitted to decline during the emergency lighting time duration to: • 0.6 footcandle average • 0.06 footcandle at any point

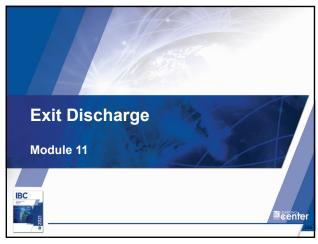
232



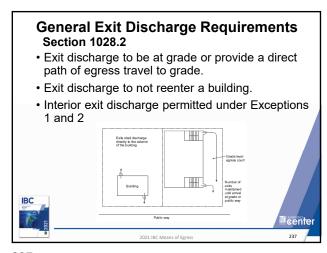
233





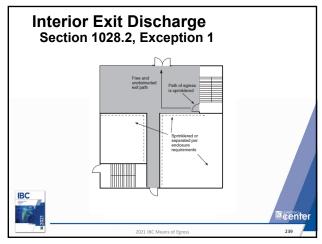


236

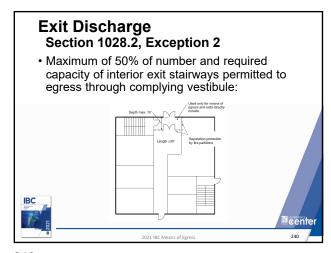


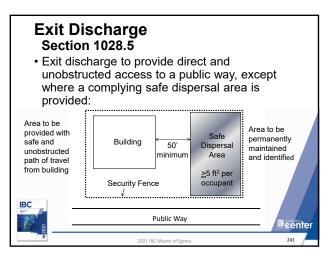
Interior Exit Discharge Section 1028.2, Exception 1 • Maximum of 50% of number and required capacity of interior exit stairways permitted to egress through areas on level of discharge, provided: • Discharge provided with unobstructed path to exterior exit door that is readily visible and identifiable from point of termination of the enclosure • Level of discharge separated from areas below by construction consistent with rating for the enclosure • Egress path on discharge level provided with sprinkler protection

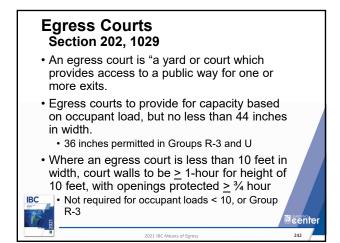
238



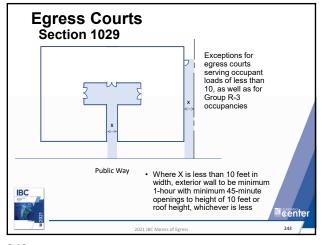
239

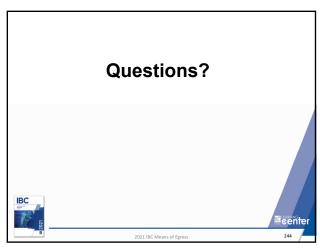






242





Final Reflection • What? What happened and what was observed in the training? • So what? What did you learn? What difference did this training make? • Now what? How will you do things differently back on the job as a result of this training?

245

International Code Council is a Registered Provider with The American Institute of Architects Continuing Education Systems. Credit earned on completion of this program will be reported to CES Records for AIA members. Certificates of Completion for non-AIA members are available on request. This program is registered with the AIA/CES for continuing professional education. As such, it does not include content that may be deemed or construed to be an approval or endorsement by the AIA of any material of construction or any method or manner of handling, using, distributing, or dealing in any material or product. Questions related to specific materials, methods, and services will be addressed at the conclusion of this presentation.

Copyright Materials This presentation is protected by U.S. and International Copyright laws. Reproduction, distribution, display and use of the presentation without written permission of the speaker is prohibited. © International Code Council 2021 ICC INTERNATIONAL CODE COUNCIL®

247

